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All transshipments are done in the open bay at least half a mile from land. Open lighters and closed barges are used. Most of the handling of cargo is done during the day, but occasionally the mail steamers work at night.

Shortly after these cases of plague became known in Venezuela and Colon the authorities of Venezuela and Colon quarantined against Trinidad. Consequently a number of passengers, principally first class, went to Barbados to take the steamer for La Guaira and Colon.

The number of cases and deaths of yellow fever is not decreasing. Since the epidemic began in March last there have been 34 cases and 15 deaths. Last week there were 6 new cases and 2 deaths. The patients are immediately isolated and protected from the mosquitoes and their premises thoroughly fumigated. The medical authorities are doing all they can in every instance, but I think an expert on yellow fever is greatly needed.

To Surgeon J. C. PERRY,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Ancon, C. Z.

INCLOSURE.

The surgeon-general of Trinidad has reported to the governor that 2 cases of bubonic plague occurred here in the persons of a brother and sister (colored), aged, respectively, 8 and 9 years. These children were taken to the health office by their mother on the 3d of June, having been suffering from fever since the 1st. They were immediately sent to the hospital for treatment, but became rapidly worse after admission. The girl died on the evening of the 4th and the boy died the following evening. Although the symptoms were severe and in some respects unusual, the true nature of the disease was not ascertained until after death, when the post-mortem examination showed unmistakable evidences of bubonic plague. These findings were confirmed by microscopic examination of the blood. A thorough fumigation and disinfection of the premises where the patients had resided was made; all contacts with the patients were kept under observation, and arrangements were made for the general destruction of rats and a daily house-to-house medical inspection of the neighborhood in which the disease had manifested itself.

The introduction of the disease can not be accounted for. Many believe that it was brought from the Brazilian ports by vessels calling here for charters, as they frequently do. However, all vessels from those ports are subject to close inspection on arrival.

The large yearly immigration of East Indians (coolies) into Trinidad, which numbered 2,499 last year, may have something to do with the introduction of the disease. The last ship which arrived here from Calcutta, on December 13 last, brought 753 coolies and a large cargo of rice. The authorities always exercise a great deal of caution before the immigrants are allowed to land. Under ordinary circumstances the coolies who come here are landed on an island out in the bay with well-appointed arrangements, where they are purged of all unhealthiness before being allowed to take their places on shore. The cargo of rice, however, is discharged without any special precautions, and it is possible that the disease was brought to Trinidad through this medium.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—
UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone—Freetown.*—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 70. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires.*—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 1,100,512. Total number of deaths, 1,528, including diph-

theria 13, enteric fever 40, leprosy 2, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 7, whooping cough 2, and 206 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1907. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 339, including enteric fever 1, smallpox 77, plague 1, malarial fever 14, whooping cough 1, and 52 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of July, 1907. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria 5, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of July, 1907. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 27, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

London.—One thousand one hundred and one deaths were registered during the week, including measles 40, scarlet fever 19, enteric fever 2, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 35, tuberculosis 152, and 23 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,510 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, and 6 from whooping cough.

Portsmouth.—Four weeks ended July 13, 1907. Estimated population, 208,291. Total number of deaths, 238, including diphtheria 4, measles 7, and whooping cough 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 27, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.9, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 36.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 3, whooping cough 4, and 35 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 27, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 15.8, and the lowest in Perth, viz, 9, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 474, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, measles 5, scarlet fever 3, and 30 from whooping cough.

WEST INDIES—St. Christopher.—Three weeks ended July 27, 1907. Estimated population, 49,289. Total number of deaths, 88, including 3 from tuberculosis.

St. Thomas.—Three weeks ended July 26, 1907. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 33, including 4 from tuberculosis.